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Black Market In Babies

New York, Feb. 5. According to the "New York Post" there is a roaring business in "black market babies" with baby boys selling as high as US\$1,500 and girls US\$1,200.

Citing statistics, the "Post" declared that nearly 8,000 illegitimate babies are born each year.

The "Post" said brokers operate by promising unmarried mothers complete secrecy with expenses paid in exchange for their babies. The brokers then sell the babies to thousands of childless couples.

The illicit babies traffic is now so serious that a bill is to be introduced in the New York State Legislature making it illegal to accept money for a child's placement and sending State Welfare investigators into every home receiving a child for adoption from private sources.—Central News.

QUEEN MOTHER RECOVERS

London, Feb. 6. Queen Mary reportedly was recovering rapidly today from the slight cold and chill she suffered earlier this week.

The 80-year-old Queen Mother was "up and about" attending to her normal business at her Marlborough House residence, a member of her staff said.—United Press.

U.S., Russia Accept Compromise

(By Francis Carpenter)

New York, Feb. 6. The United States and Soviet Russia were reported today to have yielded on stubbornly fought points and accepted a French compromise designed to break the United Nations Security Council jam on arms limitation.

An informal committee of six council delegates with the United States and Russian representatives holding the spotlight were said to have agreed upon a French resolution as a working solution of the difficulty.

The main points of the French compromise provide for the creation of an arms limitation commission to draw up proposals for the Security Council and for the council to take quick action on the atomic energy commission report so that it may instruct the atomic commission on its next phase.

The atomic commission is now marking time. Thus it was reported from a closed meeting that delegate Austin apparently had dropped the United States demand for the committee to write the rules of the arms limitation commission. Austin frequently left the committee rooms for telephone calls, one an urgent call from Washington.

Russian delegate Gromyko was reported to have accepted the French compromise generally, objecting only to a suggestion that the council order the military staff committee to submit a report within three months.

The French then dropped this point. One informant, who would not be identified, said the main point remaining to be settled was the U.S. demand that the resolution state specifically that the commission's work would not interfere with the work of the atomic energy commission.

Russia is said to be objecting to this as unnecessary.—Associated Press.

Suspect Blacked Out

Fort Dix, N.J., Feb. 6. A 29-year-old military policeman, wearing blood-stained trousers and carrying a newspaper clipping and picture of Elizabeth Short, was held today as a suspect in the "Black Dahlia" torture-murder.

Agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Department said the suspect, Corporal Joseph Dumais, father of two children, admitted he had a date with Short on the night of Jan. 9, six days before her mutilated body was found in a vacant lot in Los Angeles. Dumais is being held at the psychiatric ward of the hospital at Fort Dix.

Army officials quoted Dumais as saying he was "blacked out" after spending the evening of Jan. 9 with her and remembered nothing until he recovered his senses in New York Pennsylvania station.

Dumais told officers that his first wife died under "mysterious circumstances."

He recently returned from the European theatre and is at present married to a Czech girl whom he met while serving overseas in 1945.—United Press.

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JEWIS REJECT ULTIMATUM

Clear Prelude To Action By Britain

Irgun Defiance Of Martial Law

Jerusalem, Feb. 6. The Jewish National Council today rejected the British ultimatum giving official Jewry until Tuesday to join in stamping out the Holy Land terrorism, and the Irgun Zvai Leumi, underground group, asserted that it would "fight to the last breath" against British authority.

In a formal resolution, the National Council told its 14-member executive to draft a full answer "in accord with the sentiments" of speeches at Wednesday night's Council session which unanimously expressed opposition to the ultimatum.

Members of the Jewish Agency, and many of Jewish towns attended the Council meeting.

Describing the ultimatum by General Sir Alan Cunningham, Palestine High Commissioner, as a "clear prelude to action" by the British army, Jewish sources said it was an effort to justify in advance military operations which "have already been planned."

The Jewish underground defied the threat of British martial law today and appealed for world support in its battle against British rule.

A broadcast by the Irgun, paraphrasing Mr. Winston Churchill's wartime defiance of Germany, said: "We know the road to freedom and peace leads through tears."

Members of the Jewish Agency today predicted that the Agency leaders may refuse to continue discussions on Palestine with the British Government leaders because of the British ultimatum.

New Proposals. The sources said Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said he would outline Britain's new plan for Palestine at the next meeting, but Jewish circles were convinced that Mr. Bevin was not prepared yet to sponsor the establishment of an independent Jewish state.

Meanwhile Foreign Office sources said the British Cabinet would approve fresh and more specific proposals for Palestine, presumably at a meeting tomorrow. Mr. Bevin was expected to ask for Cabinet approval of a modified plan for federalisation, providing a greater measure of autonomy for certain cantons and some relaxation of immigration into cantons with Jewish majorities.—Associated Press and United Press.

Agency Worried. London, Feb. 6. The Jewish Agency leaders in London are described as "deeply apprehensive" over the Bevin plan for Palestine, discussed at the Cabinet meeting today. They have been given the hint, it is understood, that the plan may in fact be a "contingent" version of the still-born Morrison Federal Plan. (Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

London, Feb. 5. The "Daily Mirror," in a front page editorial, declared today that British conduct in Trinidad was a "travesty of Empire."

Inspired by John Waters' (the paper's correspondent) account of the recent raid by island police against the trade union hall at Port of Spain in which the union's printing press was smashed and several unionists shot, the paper said British conduct "violates the whole spirit of enlightened government which we take pride in."

The paper said it had asked Sir Bede Clifford, Governor of Trinidad, to order the Colonial Office that the printing press had been smashed.

The "Mirror" said destruction of the press was important because it represented the workers' only access to freedom of the printed word.

President of Poland Elected

Warsaw, Feb. 5. Boleslaw Bierut, who headed the Polish Provisional Government, was today elected President of the Polish Republic by 408 votes against 25 blank and invalid papers. No other candidate was put forward.

Mikolajczyk and his small group of peasant (opposition) supporters outmaneuvered the other deputies rose and cheered the new President, but they rose to their feet and joined in the singing of the National Anthem.

Bierut later drove to Parliament in an open car—a huge German Mercedes—despite a blinding snowstorm. He was escorted by a company of Polish cavalry.

He took the presidential oath modified at yesterday's session of Parliament, when, upon the motion of the independent Catholic members, it was agreed, with Communist support, to include the words "with God's help."

Parliament will meet again on Saturday, when the new Government will formally be announced.—Reuter.

ELIZABETH A BAD SHOT

London, Feb. 6. Princess Elizabeth, flustered out on the rolling deck of HMS Vanguard, took careful aim, fired and missed. She kept missing for 30 rounds of rifle practice, reported the Exchange Telegraph correspondent, Louis Nickolls, aboard the warship en route to South Africa with the Royal Family.

Princess Margaret then took her sister's place and held a rifle for the first time in her life. With her first shot she knocked over the target.—United Press.

Some rounds were fired by the Yugoslav patrol and a British officer and a soldier are reported missing after a "Morcan Line" gunfire incident near the village of Cobidilis between British and Yugoslav patrols, early yesterday morning, a British military spokesman said last night.

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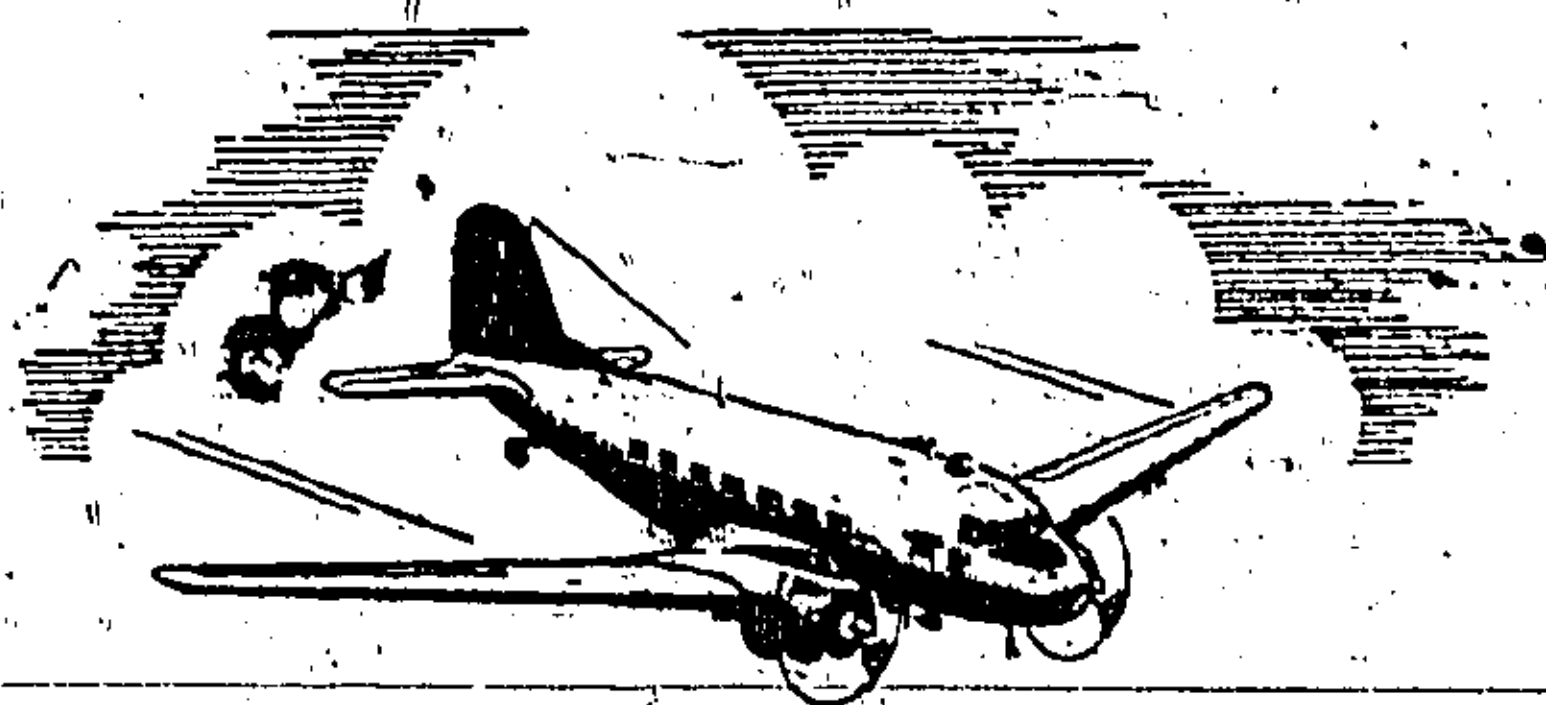
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JUDGE'S CRITICISM Assistant Crown Solicitor's Action

A strong criticism of the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. R. S. Smith) for over-stepping the authority of the Magistrate's Ordinance by returning to a Government employee arrested on charges of bribery the \$2,000 found on him, was made by Mr. Justice Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. Yeung Shing-hung, CSO clerk, had jumped his \$5,000 bail.

His Lordship also criticised the inadequacy of the bail granted by the Magistrate, and demanded to know on what authority Mr. Smith had given the police permission to return the money to Leung without the authorisation of the Magistrate. Mr. Justice Williams further directed the Crown Counsel, Mr. A. J. Clifford, to bring to the attention of the Attorney-General Mr. Smith's improper handling of the case.

Due to appear before His Lordship yesterday morning on charges of agreeing to accept a bribe on Oct. 23 and of accepting a \$630 bribe on Oct. 28 in connection with the issue of an authority by the Exchange Control for payment to a non-resident foreign currency, Yeung failed to attend the Court after his name had been repeatedly called out by the usher inside the Court and along the corridor.

Yeung's bail was estimated and a warrant for his arrest was issued from the Bench by His Lordship.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, appearing for the accused, said that he last saw Yeung on Saturday. Yeung had two appointments with him for Monday and Tuesday, but did not appear for either. Mr. Silva said he then immediately notified the Crown Counsel and the police. He also made efforts to trace Yeung through his relatives but in vain.

Bail Inadequate

Mr. Clifford informed His Lordship that the police at the Magistrate's Court had asked for \$10,000 bail and strongly opposed the fixing of bail at \$5,000.

He added: "If you accept the Crown's evidence that Yeung made large sums through his illegal efforts, as he admitted in his statement that he collected a five per cent. usual charge on these documents, then the \$5,000 bail was inadequate. Furthermore, when Yeung was arrested a sum of \$2,000 was found on him in addition to the \$630 bribe. Yeung claimed that his wife was rich when questioned about the \$2,000 in his possession."

Mr. Justice Williams: "Mr. Clifford, you have mentioned the inadequacy of the bail. But that's a matter at the discretion of the Magistrate. In view of the strong evidence and the fact that Yeung had \$2,000 in his possession besides the \$630, I think the bail of \$5,000 was, in fact, inadequate."

"I presume the police have in their custody the \$2,000."

Mr. Clifford: "I'm afraid, Your Lordship, permission had been granted to return the money to accused."

Local Estates

Local estate sworn under \$55,000 was left by William Alexander, chartered accountant, formerly of 267 The Peak, who died in the defence of Hong Kong as a member of the H.K.V.D.C. on Dec. 12, 1941. Probate has been granted to Mr. D. Black, chartered accountant of Percy Smith & Company.

Letters of administration have been granted to Mrs. Ethel Emily Egan, of 284 Prince Edward Road, for her late husband's local estate sworn under \$25,000. A member of the Dockyard Defence Corps, Mr. John Egan died in the Bowen Road Hospital on Nov. 27, 1942 while a P.O.W.

William G. Williams, also known as William G. Williams-Gomes, late of 104 Robinson Road, who was a travel representative of the American Express Company and who died on Nov. 16, 1945, in Hong Kong, left local estate sworn under \$19,800. Probate has been granted to his sister, Miss Adelaide Matilda Williams-Gomes, of 104 Robinson Road.

Dying in Japan as a P.O.W. on Oct. 24, 1942, Major Leslie Walrod Innes, R.E., late of 18 Humphrey's Building, left local estate sworn under \$8,700. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Francis Helen Innes, living at the Peninsula Hotel.

Mr. M. H. Turner, solicitor, has been granted letters of administration for the local estate sworn under \$3,400 left by L/Cpl. E. A. Gaubert, of the H.K.V.D.C. and formerly with Jardine, Matheson & Co.; he died on Dec. 21, 1941, in the defence of Hong Kong. Mr. Turner applied for Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Gaubert, of South Wales, who are trustees of the estate.

Mr. Justice Williams: "By whom?"

Mr. Clifford: "I think by Mr. Smith when Mr. Silva made the application to the police on behalf of his client."

His Lordship: "I would like to know Mr. Smith's authority for doing this."

Not Consulted

After quoting Section 36 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, and after reading over the deposition, His Lordship remarked that it seemed to him that the Magistrate was never consulted when Mr. Smith gave permission to the police to return the \$2,000 to Yeung.

Mr. Justice Williams: "The property found on accused should be given to the Magistrate and later be forwarded to the Supreme Court, since it was valuable at the trial."

Mr. Clifford: "I quite agree with Your Lordship."

His Lordship: "Bring this to the Attorney General's attention."

Farmers Air Their Views

New Territory farmers were hosts to the English and Chinese Press at a reception held in the Golden Dragon Restaurant yesterday, when the reply of Father Ryan regarding the Vegetable Marketing Scheme, as given in the official statement published in the Press on Feb. 3, was discussed at length.

Individual farmers aired their views at the Reception and it was stated that in the event of their complaints not being adjusted, all the farmers in the New Territories would take part in a mass parade to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor, their pitiable condition.

It was also alleged by a non-Chinese farmer, as well as by Chinese farmers, that the Government Scheme had served to promote racketeering, which resulted in neither the farmer nor the consumer deriving any benefit from the Scheme.

HKVDC ORDERS

Orders by Lt.-Colonel E. J. R. Mitchell, OBE, ED, Commanding H.K.V.D.C. Order No. 647 of 6th February, 1947, 1-1941 Camp Pay: Volunteers who failed to collect their 1941 Camp Pay at the stipulated time on Wednesday, Feb. 5 will have a further opportunity of doing so on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1947 at 1715 hours. Any amounts which are left uncollected after that date will be refunded to Treasury. 2. Pay Advances: Monthly advances against Pensions will be paid on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1947 at 5.15 p.m.

Readers' Letter

The Police

Sir, As a regular reader of your paper I noted a letter yesterday morning (Feb. 4) asking what is the matter with the Police Force? No Black Market tickets and other matters which urgently need putting right.

The remark about perpetual shortage of personnel is really comical. If it were not so tragic for some. Your very good paper reported a few days ago that 25 ex-Shanghai Police Officers had their services terminated (although the Force is apparently short of personnel). This is the most scandalous trick "Our Powers that be" have ever perpetrated on a fine body of men. These men were recruited at the end of hostilities in Shanghai for urgent Police service in this Colony and 60 came down—only 25 remain?

All these men are highly trained Police officers with many years service out East. All speak Mandarin and many now speak Cantonese (which is more than some of the old Hong Kong officers do). They

TOKUNAGA TRIAL ADJOURNED

Hearing of the final defence and prosecution address in the trial before No. 5 War Crimes Court of Col. Tokunaga Iano, Captain (Dr.) Saito Shunkechi, and three other members of the local POW Camp staff during the Japanese occupation has been adjourned sine die.

When the Court reassembled yesterday morning the adjournment was announced owing to the indisposition through illness of one of the members of the Court, Capt. K. R. Busfield, R.A.C.

Too Much Noise Over His Soup

Leung Ching is a live-wire salesman, if ever there is one. His business is a comparatively small one and competition became keen with the establishment of another stall just across the street. As Chinese would, Leung's customers have been trying out the new stall, with the result that his sales began to fall off somewhat.

Mused Leung: "I can't sit still with my folks and see the new man take away all my business. I have a beautiful location, at the corner of Wing Shing Lane and Shanghai Street, and my stall is brightly lit and decorated with artistic coloured drawings showing the superiority of the Chinese armed forces over the hated Japanese. No, I must think up a way of attracting people to sample my *ngan chap* soup at 20 cents per large bowl and 10 cents a small one."

"Ah! I have it. Why not install a radio with a loud-speaker attached and so entertain passers-by with music at the small cost of \$12 per year? Better still, why not have a radio and loud-speaker, with another amplifier to broadcast the exquisite quality of my soup?"

So, Leung installed a radio and amplifier. He put so much energy into his work that some unkind souls went and complained to the Yau Ma Tei Police Station about the din. So S/I Dow duly presented himself to the Magistrate and look out a summons against Leung Ching, owner of No. 2 Stall at Wing Shing Lane, for operating two loud speakers to the annoyance of residents and pedestrians on Jan. 18.

Leung appeared before Mr. Latimer yesterday morning and, after having been warned against a repetition of the offence, was discharged with a caution.

When a "China Mail" reporter called around at Leung's locality a short two hours after the case was heard, there was Leung and his competitor across the road vying with each other for the doubtful honour of being able to create the most unearthly din under the cloak of music and personal broadcasts.

AIR LETTER FORMS

The Post-Master General announces that air letter forms are now on sale at all Post Offices at 40 cents each.

The forthcoming wedding of Linton Henry de Cosier, of 180a Nathan Road, and Miss Mary Patricia Ross, of 10 King's Terrace, is announced.

Council Resolution On 'Sai On'

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G., addressing the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, moved the adoption of a resolution that the Council—deploring the great loss of life which resulted from the fire on the "Sai On"—and wished to express profound sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who died in the disaster.

His Excellency said: "Honourable Members of the Legislative Council—A most deplorable tragedy occurred on the morning of February 4th when a ship, the "Sai On", caught fire while moored to a wharf in Connaught Road Central. This resulted in the death of not less than 150 residents, both of Hong Kong and Canton."

"It has been a source of added sorrow that the relatives and friends of many of those involved remain still in anxiety and in some cases of uncertainty as to the fate of those dear to them."

"I know that the Honourable Members will wish an expression to be given to their feelings regarding this calamity and I ask you to rise to your feet and assent to the resolution which I now put to the Council—"

"It is resolved that this Council deplores the great loss of life which resulted from the outbreak of fire on the "Sai On" on February 4th, and expresses profound sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who died in this disaster."

Sino-British Club

The Sino-British Club announces that the first of the sub-committees to specialize in some particular interest (such as porcelain, jade, oriental philosophy, drama, local antiquity, wood-cuts, painting, telegraphy, literature, music and architecture) is already formed as the Sino-British Philatelic Group with the following as organizing committee:—

Lieut. Comdr. Jenkins, Naval Education Office, Tel. 30361, Ext. 134.

Chu Chang-sing, Commissioner General, Joint Administration Office, Postal Savings Bank, Tel. Nos. 28342 and 20142.

Members of the Sino-British Club are being circulated in the usual manner and are asked to submit their replies to Major Obie, the Secretary, while members of the public who are interested in the Sino-British Philatelic Group are invited to submit their names and addresses by telephone to either of the two gentlemen to enable them to arrange and announce the first meeting of the Group in the near future.

Legislative Council

A bill to amend the Betting Ordinance, 1931, was read a second and third time and passed at the meeting of Legislative Council after the Hon. Attorney General had moved the insertion of a clause providing for the reduction of allotment as prize-money from 75 to 72 per cent of total receipts on Jockey Club sweeps.

The Attorney General said that representations had been made requesting the reduction as betting duties were raised by the amendment to 25 per cent of receipts.

Other bills passed were an Ordinance to amend the Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1936, and an Ordinance to provide for the remission of taxes, duties and fees to which consuls and consular officials may be subjected when payment of such moneys is in conflict with the privileges of their office.

OFFERED BRIBE TO POLICE

For offering a bribe of \$5 to a constable, Tam Yuk-ling, woman, and Chan Yat were fined \$50 or seven days by Mr. Sainsbury at the Central Magistracy. Defendants were pushing a hand truck along Connaught Road Central with 150 catties of rice. When questioned by the policeman, defendants offered him \$5. He took them to the station.

Sul-wing, age 32, appeared before Mr. Sainsbury at Central Magistracy yesterday charged with attempting to steal by trick two dozen watches and two pieces of swollen fabrics, valued at \$5,000, from Wai Fong Hong. Defendant was remanded for two days.

Alleged Terrorist Committed

Believed to have his hand injured in an explosion at the Tak Wan teahouse at Bonham Strand East on Nov. 22, Kam Tak was yesterday committed to trial by Mr. Sainsbury on charges of causing an explosion likely to endanger life and property, unlawful possession of explosive, and of causing public mischief by causing an explosion.

Inspector Machev said that on Nov. 11 the Tak Wan teahouse received a threatening letter demanding \$1,500. The matter was reported to the police. At 9 p.m. on Nov. 22 the police received a report that the place had been bombed and that a man had been injured.

On Dec. 12 defendant was arrested in Jordan Road on information. It was found that his left hand was badly injured. He was taken to hospital and discharged on Dec. 16.

Lau Kam-chung, manager of the tea house, testified to receiving a letter by post bearing a Kowloon post mark. A translation of the letter was handed to the Magistrate. The letter stated that \$1,500 should be paid to the Chinese Overseas Youth Group. The money was to be wrapped up and left on Nov. 11 at the Lin Heung tea house and an advertisement published the following day in the Kung Sheung Yat Po.

Followed Trial

The letter continued that should the recipients disobey, a worse demonstration than those of the Luk Hoi-tung and Kam Shing would result. Reliance for protection on the authorities would result in more drastic measures being taken.

Inspector Kinlock of the Emergency Unit said that he was called to the Tak Wan teahouse. On the first landing of the main stairs he saw a pool of blood and the centre hall mirror was shattered with blood and flesh. He posted sentries and took the usual precautions. He followed the trail of blood to Queen's Road Central eastwards to Wing Sing Street into Des Voeux Road but lost it at the junction of Wing Lok Street.

Dr. Yeung Chab-uh of the Kowloon Hospital said that on Dec. 4 defendant was brought to the hospital. His left hand was badly damaged and in a very septic and decaying condition. His general condition was poor, and he had slight fever. He amputated the hand the same afternoon. Defendant recovered and was taken away by the police on Dec. 16.

On admission to hospital defendant, in answer to enquiries said that he had got the injuries by the explosion of an explosive some six or seven days before.

CHATHAM ROAD ACCIDENT

A CNRRA truck stated to have been driven by an American, Carter Koroletsky, was involved in an accident with a public hire car in Chatham Road near Gascoigne Road at 1 p.m. yesterday. The Chinese driver was slightly injured and his car badly damaged.

Sailors' Home Open Again

The East Wing of the Sailors' Home and Seamen's Institute at 40 Gloucester Road is now completed, and there is limited accommodation—rooms and dormitories—for Petty Officers and men of the R.N. and Officers and men of the Merchant Navy. The restaurant has also been opened and meals can be obtained at reasonable charges.

Owing to the fall of Hong Kong in 1941 and the occupation of the building by enemy forces, the premises suffered severe damage but it is expected that the whole of the reconditioning will be completed in six to nine months, when more accommodation will be available.

After the surrender the building was requisitioned by H.M. Navy and was known as H.M.S. "Orangi." In October 1946 the Navy vacated the premises and they are now being renovated for their original purpose.

It is hoped that the work of the Missions to Seamen will again fulfil the needs of seamen visiting the port and a cordial welcome is extended to members of the R.N. and Merchant Navy when ashore.

The work of the Missions to Seamen is world-wide and functions in most of the larger ports as well as in many stations in the British Isles, and has ministered to the bodily and spiritual needs of seamen for over 100 years. The Chaplain, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, is always ready to give help or advice to seamen visiting the Port.

Hard Labour For Gunmen

Found guilty of shooting at village guards to avoid arrest in a gun battle in Mong Tseng Village, just inside British territory across the Chinese border, on Nov. 14, Pun Yu-fuk and Chiu Sum-yin were sentenced to four years' hard labour by Mr. Justice T. J. Gould at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Pleading guilty to the possession of arms, the pair was sentenced to two years each, the sentences to run concurrently.

Both accused were found not guilty of shooting at eight fishermen on the same day or of robbing two of the fishermen of 20 catties of fish and three fishing nets on Oct. 28.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Peninsula Hotel arrivals—Mrs. M. H. Hewitt, Mrs. A. F. Thompson, A. M. M. J. Coats, C. T. Skimmon.

Peninsula Hotel departures—A. Forster, A. C. Mayer, Hans H. Hildner.

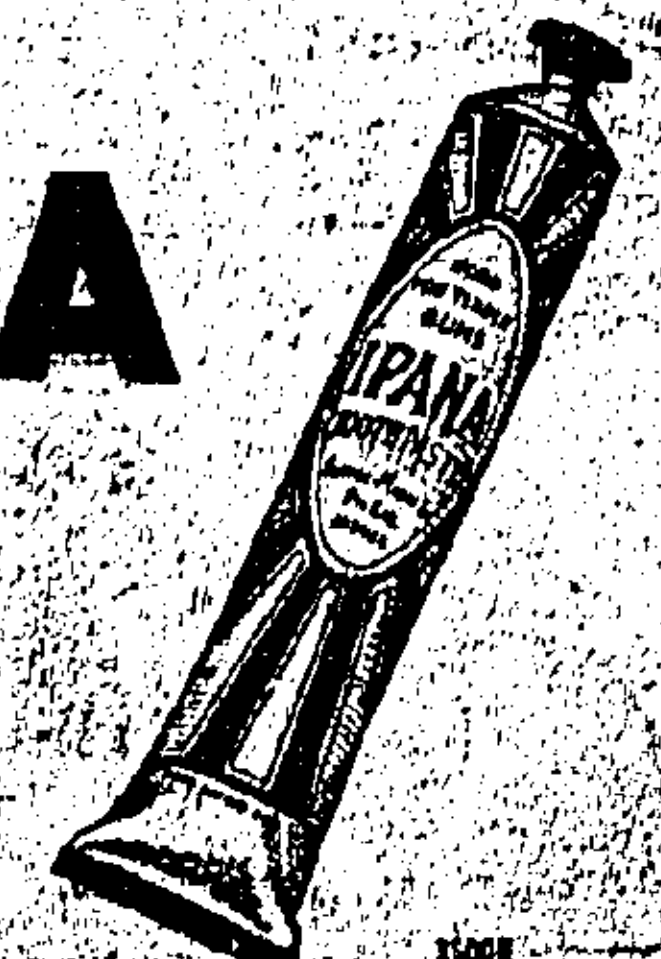


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WANTED: A
POLICY.

After consultation with the National Joint Advisory Council of employers and employed on the economic state of the nation, the Government have published a White Paper, analysed in this page, summarising their conclusions. Though it added little or nothing to the sum of public knowledge, it epitomised facts and figures about manpower, exports and domestic supplies and mined no words as to the seriousness of the position. Again and again the White Paper emphasises the urgency of increased production, but when it comes to constructive proposals there is relatively little to be found. The upshot amounts to little more than another of those exhortations to output of which there has been a surfeit in the past 12 months, and there is no coming to grips with real measures of redress.

One, for example, the highly relevant question of hours of work, which scarcely achieves so much as the honour of a mention at the very moment when France, also faced with a production crisis, is restoring the 48-hour week. Britain's workers are busy endeavouring to whittle it down. How the shorter week is to yield increased output has never been stated. The certainty is that in nine cases out of ten it will reduce output and will necessitate fresh drafts on already acutely short supplies of manpower (incisively reviewed in the White Paper), in order to restore production to where it was before. There is an argument, of course, that nominal reductions in working hours do not necessarily mean a real reduction but merely an increase in overtime payments. That is not necessarily always the case. In the coal industry, for instance, where a reduction impedes, it will undoubtedly be actual and not nominal. Where, however, there is no actual reduction of hours but only an increase in the number of hours working for overtime, the change is simply a roundabout method of securing a rise in wages without any rise in production.

This brings up the issue of wages, on which the White Paper also preserves a studied vagueness. It makes the pertinent remark that "if costs of production and in consequence prices rise in relation to world prices, it may make it impossible for us to pay our way in the world and buy all the imports we need." It also mentions Exchequer subsidies, reaching in the current year nearly £4,000,000, designed to keep the cost of living stable. The obvious inference, which it fails to draw in so many words, is that there should be no general increases in wages without commensurate increases in production. Yet the wage index rose by eight per cent. last year and is still rising.

In Britain, as in Hong Kong and elsewhere, there appears to be a steady, relentless wage inflation in progress, against which the Home Government have rejected the opportunity of setting their face. If they will not give a clear lead in the matter, despite the acknowledged danger that the result may be inability to pay our way in the world, what is the use of warnings, or, indeed, of the White Paper at all? There is something conflicting in the realm of pure economics when in the sacred name of laissez-faire, a Government which prides itself on being the initiator of a planned economy will not venture to carry things through to their logical conclusion. The gap between diagnosis and remedy is not particularly to the credit of the Government.

Stockholm, Feb. 5.
Twenty-two thousand workers in Sweden's metal industries were out on a token strike today in protest against the alleged slow progress made by the arbitration committee, employers and workers, in dealing with their claim for higher wages. The strike started in Gothenburg and Vasteras and spread to Stockholm.

BRITAIN MUST WORK
HARDER OR STARVE

This is the economic situation in Britain as it exists in the eyes of the Government, and the Government's ideas about its remedy. A detailed account of the situation as seen from the trade unions, with interpretative commentary on recent claims for shorter hours, strikes and trade disputes, will follow.

London, Feb. 5.
With Britain facing an economic crisis, the Labour Government has told the people of this country to increase production and exports or to face a severe cut in living standards.

In short, to work harder or starve.

This grave warning is contained in the Government's White Paper on Britain's economic situation, which has just been published, and which makes it plain that Britain's position seventeen months after the end of the war is grim indeed.

The White Paper was compiled by the Government in full consultation with the National Joint Advisory Council representing employers and trade unions. Employers' organisations and the Trade Union Congress will circulate hundreds of thousands of copies of the document so that every employer and worker in Britain should know the full facts.

Serious

"The position of Great Britain is extremely serious," states the White Paper. "This country is still running into debt abroad. Each month our balance of overseas payments is still unfavourable."

The White Paper describes how, during the last seven years, Britain "deliberately distorted and unbalanced her economic system, suffered the loss and permitted the depreciation of her capital resources, sold at least half of her external capital resources and went into debt abroad—all for the purpose of enabling the country to concentrate its fullest efforts upon the war and in an endeavour to maintain reasonable standards of living."

Last year, according to the White Paper, Britain lost £228,000,000 between exports and imports, representing a deficit of about £27,000,000 a month. The U.S. and Canadian loans gave Britain "a short breathing space," but to pay for urgently needed imports this country must increase its exports to 75 per cent more than the pre-war export figure.

The Road Back

"So far we have been able to do little more than get back to our pre-war level," says the White Paper. "That is why

we have to press on with the export drive and send abroad many goods which we should like to be able to use at home, but which are less vital than the goods we import in exchange for them."

The White Paper makes it clear that Britain cannot continue indefinitely to meet her deficits by external credits and that she must soon begin to repay some of the external loans by means of which Britain's present living standards are maintained.

"It is therefore highly imperative that we secure a speedy and substantial increase in the output of the products of British industry, whilst maintain-

By EDWIN ROTH

ing their quality," states the White Paper. "That is the kernel of the economic and industrial policy of the British Government."

To reach the vital increase in exports to 75 per cent above the pre-war level, Britain needs 500,000 more expert workers alone. But a manpower shortage is inevitable for some years to come.

School Leaving

The raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 years this spring means the loss of 370,000 boys and girls to industry within a year. At the moment, too, nearly all the heavy industries—coal, iron and textiles—suffer from a serious labour shortage and are crying out for more men.

The White Paper stresses as an important factor in Britain's economic situation that the Government, since 1941, has paid out heavy subsidies to keep Britain's prices steady. During the present financial year, which ends on March 31, 1947, the Exchequer has paid out subsidies amounting to £400,000,000 of which £204,000,000 went to subsidise the nation's food.

"Until the output of British industry is considerably increased there is bound to be some fear of our ability to maintain the stability of prices," the White Paper said.

While a measure of stability has been achieved by means of subsidies, wages, salaries and profits have been increasing, the White Paper states. During the war wage increases took place at almost regular intervals. When the war ended, a new situation developed and it has now been possible to provide settlements over a wide field of industry. As a result, wage rates rose considerably during the 12 months ended in July 1946, but since last July the general index figure of wage rates has remained virtually stable.

Profits, which should be regard-

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay
"The Authority on Authorities"PUT A CURB
ON MOODS

It will cost you plenty of points to let your moods govern your moves, especially in the bidding. The player who acts upon a temper, or upon a mood he has attained because of succession of events, is pretty likely to rue his emotionalism. But since there are players with that type of nervous system, or mind, or whatever it is, and since some of their opponents have them figured out, many an unwise bid and double gets made.

S 73
H 10 9 8 7 6 5
D A K 5
C 9 4

S K Q 10
6 4
H A 3 2
D Q 6 2
C 8 2

S A J 2
H None
D J 10 9 8 7 4
C A J 10 5

(Dealer: North. Neither side vulnerable).
North East South West
Pass Pass 1D 1S
Pass 2C 2D 2S
3H

North was tickled to death with the denouement, sitting as he did, "over" the doubler with the A-K of trumps.

East and West were a bit upset over having lost the preceding rubber, so North decided to take a bit of advantage of the set-up. He had enough raw material to inject a 2-heart free bid in view of the fact that he had three of his partners' suit with the A-K of 10, but decided

to see if his flustered opponents wouldn't get themselves into trouble. That was the reason for his pass of West's overcall.

After hearing his partner's diamond rebid, he knew he had enough cards to make that suit a safe sacrifice at a fair height, so stuck in that 3-Heart call. When that was doubled, he was willing to take it out himself into 4-Diamonds. If South had not done so, but was much more pleased to see his partner do it, since West doubled.

Even if that contract had been set, his side would have profited, for the opponents could make 4-Spades with the loss of a trick, which in spades, diamonds and clubs. But the 4-Diamonds doubled got made, as South played as to lose only one trick apiece in spades, diamonds and clubs after he ruffed the heart A lead.

Tomorrow's Problem

S 8
H A 10 9 6 5 4
D K 8 7
C A 9 5

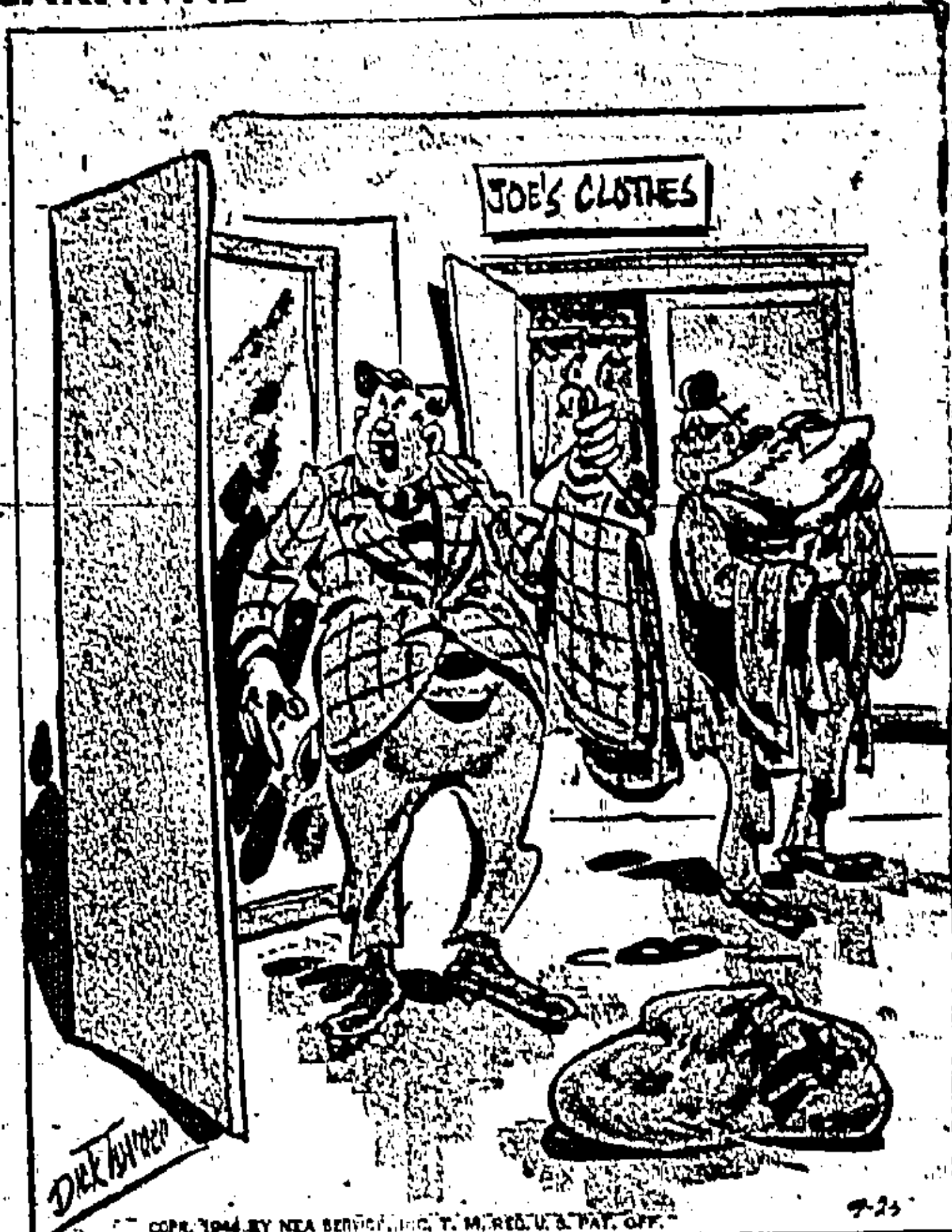
S A 9 4
H J 8
D A J 9 5
C 8 7 6 4

S K Q J 10 6 3
H 7
D 4 3 2
C 9 8 2

(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable).
Following 1-Heart by North, 1-Spade by South, 2-Hearts by North and 2-Spades by South, what should North do?

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Why, de crooked 'sack' so! Only dis mornin' he was tellin' me he didn't have nuffin' my size!"

Can We Make
The Air Safe?

Seven hundred people have been killed in the past year, many of them unnecessarily, in air accidents due to lack of international agreement.

During the war hardly any of those accidents would have occurred to R.A.F. or American bomber aircraft, because they

By KEITH
PULVERMACHER

all carried standard radio equipment, matched to ground transmitters with which nearly all airfields in Britain were equipped.

This superb organisation, using existing technical achievement to the greatest advantage, has broken down since peace into chaos worse than pre-war.

An air-liner on its way today from one country to another may have to land anywhere either in its own territory or in someone else's. The pilot may or may not have under his control blind approach aids for which ground stations are available. Probably not.

Awaiting Ruling

The reason for this is that all the members of the international air authority, P.I.C.A.O., are waiting for a ruling on what is to be the standard bad-weather approach aid at all airfields used by the signatories. Meanwhile each country uses a different system.

Two groups of people are delaying P.I.C.A.O. from giving a final ruling on the aids to be adopted.

The idealists want to wait for a year or two until the perfect blind landing system makes for landings completely foolproof. That will come some day, and great efforts are being made here and in America, but it is not here now.

The business men are trying hard to sell their countries' products, with an eye on future air radio trade, which is likely to be worth \$25,000,000 a year.

Next month P.I.C.A.O. will meet again and it is hoped by all flying men that they will decide on standard aids for navigation, blind approach, airfield radio telephone, and other devices.

If they do not agree, accidents due to bad weather approaches to land will occur as frequently next year as they do today.

Aids To Landing

The aids to landing concerned are:

(1) Standard Beam Approach (British), a method used before and during the war with great success. Enough equipment exists now to install this in every airfield in the sky and at every major airfield in the world.

(2) SCS-1 (American) a similar but improved system, likely to be the basis of the future ideal robot device, but not yet available in quantity for aircraft sets. Heathrow already has a ground transmitter.

(3) Ground Control Approach (American), a system of talking the aircraft down to the ground based on radar positions. The great merit of this is that the airplane needs only radio telephone, which is fitted to all airliners. Moderate quantities are available, but

the language difficulty is a problem.

What is needed is a standard system as soon as possible. The view of many experts in Britain today is that the solution will be found in both Standard Beam Approach and Ground Control Approach.

S.B.A. will ensure safe landings for all big aircraft in 95 per cent of the weather and can be fitted now. G.C.A. will bring down the smaller aircraft. This should also satisfy the trade aspect, since Britain and America would both benefit.

Language Issue

The language difficulty can be overcome by developing a standard "batter for control officers. This exists largely already. The language should be English, because well over 90 per cent of all airline pilots speak it.

One more need is for guidance in thick fog. A system of diversions to accessible airfields must be worked out, just as for returning bomber crews. And passengers must have accommodation, or train arrangements ready for them at all such airfields. By this means their delay may be only as long as it takes to get, say, from Hurn to London by train, instead of days spent at Shannon or Gander, in Newfoundland.

Britain Wants 100
Liberty Ships

Washington, Feb. 5.

Britain has expressed the wish to buy outright about 100 of some 290 merchant vessels she now has under the lend-lease charter from the United States, it was authoritatively learned here tonight.

Application has already been made for the purchase of 74 of these vessels, mostly Liberty ships, and now British officials have signalled the desire to buy an additional twenty to forty.

This disclosure coincided with today's opening of hearings by the House of Representatives Merchant Marine Committee on the resolution proposed by its Chairman, Mr. Fred Bradley of Michigan, calling for the immediate return of all ships now under lend-lease charter to Britain—Reuters.

Roosevelt Agreement

Washington, Feb. 6.

Testifying before the House Sub-committee on Merchant Marine which has been considering legislation calling for the immediate return of 306 ships from Britain, W. W. Smith, Chairman of the Committee, said this has been the Commission's policy for some time, but jurisdiction over the ships was now in the hands of the State Department under an agreement between Roosevelt and Churchill.

While the resolution pertained only to ships chartered to Britain, the Committee also took up the matter of the 96 ships chartered to Russia and the 12 to China—Central News.

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MARRIAGE WELFARE SERVICE

Help For Those About To Wed Or In Trouble After Walking Up The Aisle

Truman's Appeal To Congress

Washington, Feb. 5.

President Truman today renewed his request to Congress to make the Speaker of the House first in line of presidential succession when there is no vice-president.

The plan would make Republican Joseph W. Martin Jr., President if Truman should die in office. The President Law places as first in line of succession the Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, who has announced that he is not interested in political office.

Truman renewed his request in letters to the Senate President, Arthur H. Vandenberg, and the House Speaker, Joseph Martin. He said the same need for revision of succession provisions exists now as in 1945, when the President's suggestion was approved by the House but blocked by the Senate.

Truman said he believed that the present rule of succession—based on a law passed in 1886—was not in accord "with our basic concept of Government executed by representatives of the people."—United Press.

White Paper On Holy Wedlock

London, Feb. 5.

A State-sponsored "Marriage Welfare Service" to help those about to marry and those in trouble today. The White Paper represents the final report of a committee presided over by Mr. Justice Denning and including four women; an interim proposal that the interval between the two halves of divorce should be reduced from six months to six weeks has already been adopted.

The report also suggests a more solemn form of Registry wedding; welfare officers to plead for the interests of children whose parents are in the divorce courts; court welfare officers to try to reconcile those who seek divorce; increased payments for maintenance; and registration of divorces in the same way that births, marriages and deaths are registered.

The proposed Marriage Welfare Service, the report says, should be state-sponsored but not a state institution. It should evolve gradually from the existing services and societies. The state, however, should give encouragement and financial help to marriage as a form of social service.

The form of marriage in register offices, at present so brief a ceremony and lasting only a minute or two, should be revised "so as to emphasise the solemnity of the occasion and clearly to express the fundamental principle that marriage is a personal union, for better or for worse, of one man with one woman, exclusive of all others on either side so long as both shall live."

Throughout the enquiry, the Committee said that they had in mind the principle that the preservation of the marriage tie was of the highest importance in the interests of society. "The unity of family is so important that when parties are estranged, reconciliation should be attempted in every case where there is prospect of success."

"We have been much impressed by the evidence of experienced workers in this field, that the basic causes of marriage failure are to be found in false ideas and unsound emotional attitudes developed before marriage in youth and even in childhood."

"The mere mechanics of everyday life have become so exhausting for women as to have immeasurable effect through sheer weariness on married happiness," it said.—Reuter

Unique

London, Feb. 5.

The proposed service will be the only one of its kind in the world.

The report points out "there is a need for a carefully-graded system of general education for marriage, parenthood and family living to be available to all young people as they grow up. Sexual maladjustment and failure to have children may be cured by medical advice. Selfishness and defects of temperament may be overcome by wise counsel."

Blaming the large increase in divorces recently to external difficulties such as the separation of families during war or their huddling on top of each other due to the housing shortage, it continues:—

"It should always be remembered, however, that whilst individual causes may be treated, the institution of marriage itself needs to be anchored by effective public opinion, sound moral teaching and the careful administration of the law as to divorce."

"There should be a marriage welfare service to afford help and guidance both in preparation for marriage and also in difficulties after marriage."

Two Changes

The Committee recommend two changes in Court procedure:—

1. Either the husband or wife should be allowed to testify that no vital relations occurred between them, even if such evidence indicated that a child apparently born in wedlock was actually illegitimate.

2. Courts should be permitted to ask, and witnesses to answer, questions tending to show that the witness was guilty of adultery.

Both kinds of evidence are

"Not A Crime"

London, Feb. 5.

In its recommendation that litigants in divorce suits be permitted to answer questions on adultery, the Committee comments that this personal prohibition is a relic of ancient rules against self-incrimination, "although adultery is not a crime and its effect in an ecclesiastical sense may nowadays be disregarded."—United Press.

India And Canada

New Delhi, Feb. 5.

The Government of India has made direct representations to Canada regarding alleged disabilities suffered by Indian nationals in British Columbia. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Minister of External Affairs, and Commonwealth Relations, declared today in the Central Assembly in answer to a question.

Nehru also said the matter had been informally taken up by the Indian UNO Delegates with the Canadian-United Nations delegation.

The question arose over the exclusion of Indians from the municipal, provincial and federal franchise in British Columbia.

Nehru added that India and

AND USUALLY DOES!"

London, Feb. 5. When almost half of today's 27 cases turned out to be bigamy charges, the Old Bailey Court Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson, felt called upon to offer this explanation:—"When a man is away from his wife and home for long periods and meets an ardent young woman, anything may happen—and usually does."—United Press.

Prolific Papa No Casanova

Copenhagen, Feb. 5.

German women in refugee camps here are virtually raping the few male inmates, it became known today after the departure of a 17-year-old youth who fathered 45 children.

The lad, known to the Danish guards as "Father Germania," turned out on investigation to be less a precocious youngster than the victim of frustration affecting many of the 200,000 women under detention.

The boy was one of a handful of men who were heavily outnumbered by the women. The authorities said only heavy barbed wire fences kept the Danish soldier guards from a similar fate.

The Danish authorities have permitted the refugees to lead their own lives inside the camp. They said the chief problem was not to prevent promiscuity among the Germans but to find soldiers iron-willed enough to resist provocation from the women on the other side of the barbed wire.—United Press.

Canada were shortly exchanging High Commissioners.

Meanwhile it was reliably learned that Mr. H. S. Malik, lately Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States and Prime Minister of Patiala State, would be appointed Indian High Commissioner to Canada.—United Press.

TEACHER'S BAWL BROKE AN INKWELL

London, Feb. 5.

The irate reader who wrote to "The Times" that a soprano's top note shattered a glass tumbler in his living room was topped today by a school girl who claimed her Greek teacher bawled her out so shrilly that she splintered an inkwell, spattering herself with blots.

Readers of "The Times" deluged the paper today with anecdotes and reminiscences tending to prove that bobbysoxers are not the only things that react to a human voice. Presumably a vase or a wine glass has no more chance with Frankie or Bing than a lovelorn sophomore, providing the crooners can find enough breath to hit high C.

Meanwhile it was revealed that the BBC singer whose top B flat broke a glass tumbler was Josie Pearson, operatic coloratura. She said she threw herself into "Madame Butterfly" with a little more abandon than usual that night. On the matter of litigation, raised by "The Times" reader, Miss Pearson said she was advised that an accident damage law held her liable only for the value of the glass.

From its bulging mail bag "The Times" printed these excerpts: "At school during a Greek lesson the mistress raised her voice to me to an unusually high pitch and a glass inkwell, standing on her desk, was shattered into tiny splinters, spilling ink on her, much to the amusement of the form."

"A glass tumbler similar to that described by your correspondent, exploded in my saloon bar."

"Music Of Babies"

"On two occasions lately an unbreakable tumbler has exploded on a table around which were sitting my three children, all under four years old and a nurse. The only accompaniment was the vivid music of babies at feeding time."

"The famous singing rooster, Manuel Garcia, told me that he had asked the historic bass, Luigi Lablache, if it was true he could break a glass by singing into it. Lablache went to a sideboard, took up a wine glass and sang his high D into it, and the glass fell in fragments at his feet. Clara Butt was singing at a party

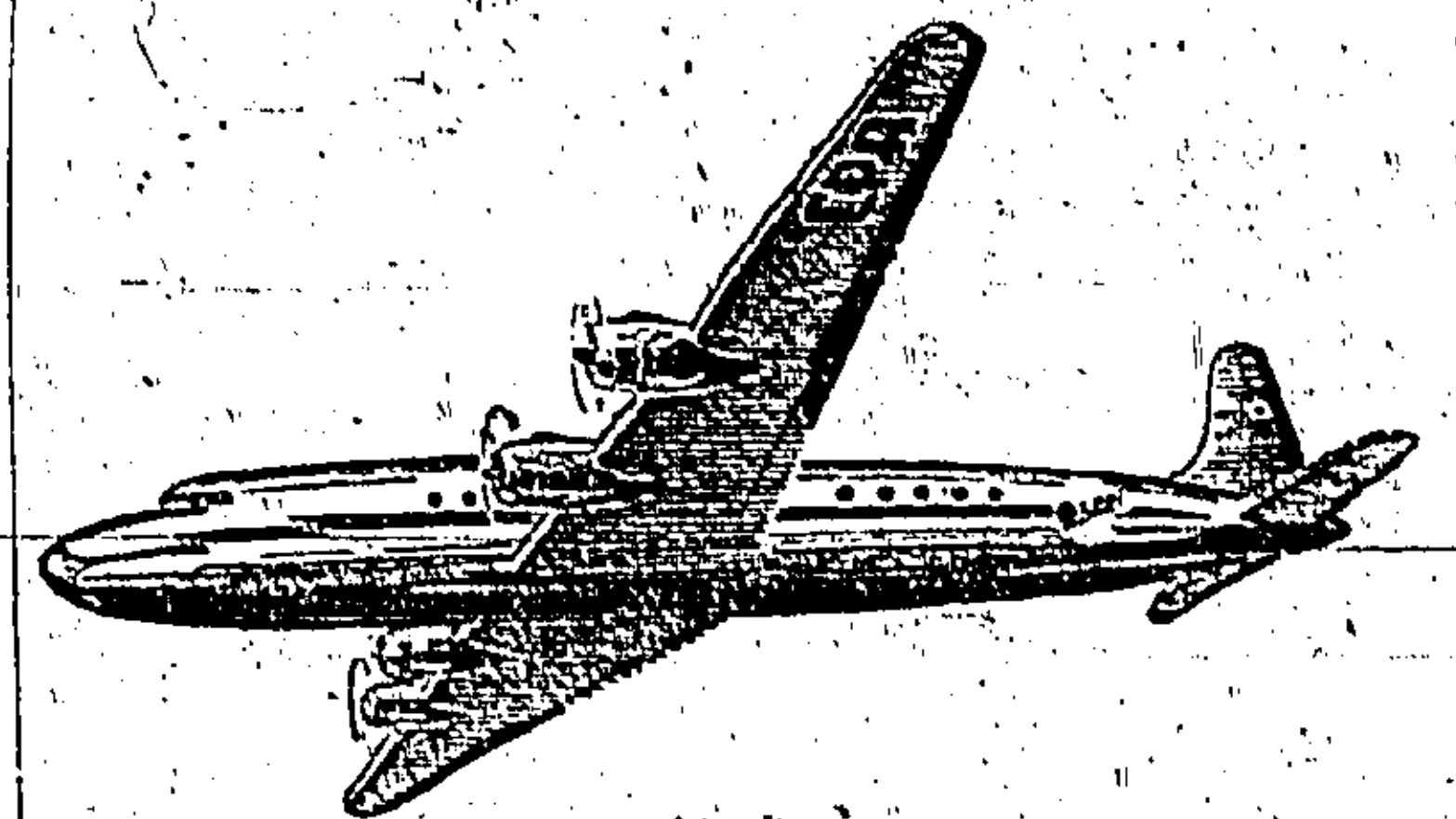
Global Police Delay

New York, Feb. 6.

Britain demanded that the United Nations investigate the year long delay in setting up an international military force.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the Security Council, said in a Town Hall address that a full report should be called for from the United Nations military staff committee, "showing exactly how and why they have been obstructed."

The military staff of the United Nations was called to organize a global force to be placed at the disposal of the Security Council for maintenance of peace.—Associated Press.



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Vessel	Date	From
S.S. "Cebu"	10th Feb.	Manila and Cebu
m.v. "Bendrea"	7th Mar.	Los Angeles & San Francisco
m.v. "Holland"	30th Mar.	New York
m.v. "Dona Nati"	15th Apr.	New York

DEPARTURES

Vessel	Date	For
S.S. "Cebu"	15th Feb.	Manila & Cebu
m.v. "Holland"	1st Apr.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts
m.v. "Dona Nati"	21st Apr.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts

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"NEWCHANG"	Shanghai	7th Feb.
"SHENKING"	Shanghai	7th Feb.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore and Penang	11th Feb.
"TSINAN"	Swatow, Amoy & Shanghai	12th Feb.
"HUNAN"	Shanghai, Tsingtao and Tientsin	14th Feb.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10th Feb.
"SZECHUAN"	Singapore	11th Feb.
"FENGCHEN"	Singapore	12th Feb.

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SOCOY AND THE SAUDI-ARABIA PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS

New York, Feb. 6.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socoy-Vacuum Oil Company are expected to obtain, early in 1947, a 40 per cent interest in the immense American petroleum concessions in Saudi Arabia.

At present, Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company control, through the Arabian-American Oil Company, about 250,000,000 acres of potential oil property in Saudi Arabia.

The discussions of transfer of part interest, while conducted in extreme secrecy, have become common reports within the American oil industry.

As to why California Standard and the Texas Company are willing to transfer part of their interests is a question none of the companies concerned will answer.

Some observers feel that the entry of two of America's largest oil companies into the Arabian-American Oil Company will be to increase the amount of capital available for development work.

A speedy development is considered advisable because of the Near-East political situation.—Associated Press.

H.K. Stock Exchange

Some decided improvement was evidenced in the market, with buyers coming in at higher rates. Hotels were the most popular, fully large lots having changed hands at 18 1/2 to 19 1/2, closing with a few sellers at the latter rate. Utilities are in demand after a quiet period of profit-taking. Electric and tram are being acquired for \$23 and \$30 1/2 respectively. China Light being steady at \$10 1/2.

The demand for small parcels of Bank shares is unabated. Sales are reported at \$140. Shares of local stores such as Watson, Lane Crawford, Sincere and Emporium are still being acquired for with no response from sellers. Quotations—

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TEST MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Compton And Morris Get "Doubles"

Evans Breaks A World Record!

Adelaide, Feb. 6.

Australia today won the rubber as the fourth Test ended in a draw. Australia had won the first two and drawn the third. It was a day of glorious cricket, with play never becoming dull despite a temperature of nearly 100 degrees.

Set to score 314 runs in 210 minutes for victory Bradman and his men had knocked off 215 for the loss of Harvey's wicket when stumps were drawn on the final day.

Compton, Morris and Evans were the heroes of today's play. Compton and Morris both scored centuries in both innings, while Evans, when England were in a dangerous position, hung on for 97 minutes this morning before opening his account. This was a world record, the previous best being in 1880 when an Australian batsman was out batting for 67 minutes without scoring.

The day's play started with England in a very dangerous position, having lost eight wickets for 274 runs. Compton, with his overhauled score 52, was the last recognised batsman in and the fall of a quick wicket would have enhanced Australia's prospect of victory. However, Evans withstood all the wiles of Bradman's bowlers to remove him and he stayed with Compton until lunch. By that time Compton had scored 103 not out.

He became the fourth batsman to accomplish the "double", the others being Hammond and Sutcliffe, of England, and Bardsley, of Australia.

The lunch score was 346 for eight, with Evans 10 not out.

Difficult Task

After Compton had taken the first ball from Lindwall after the lunch adjournment, Hammond declared the innings closed, thus setting Australia the very difficult task of scoring 314 runs in 210 minutes.

Hammond realised that a draw would not save the Ashes and his only chance of drawing the series was to win this and the next Test.

Though the task was hard, Harvey and Morris played aggressive cricket, but Morris completely overshadowed his partner.

Australia's first 50 went up in 48 minutes, a pace which was not fast enough for victory. After scoring 116 Australia lost Harvey, who was bowled by Norman Yardley. The outgoing batsman had scored 31 of the runs.

Merry Knock

Bradman came out to partner Morris. The captain was content to remain quiet and allow Morris to do the scoring.

Arthur Morris soon reached his century and became the sixth batsman to accomplish this feat. This is his first year of Test cricket and he had already created a record when, in his first first-class match in 1941 he scored centuries in both innings.

After Morris had completed his "double", Bradman played a

Jehovah's Witnesses On Trial

Belgrade, Feb. 6.

It was announced officially today that 18 members of the international religious sect "Jehovah's Witnesses" went on trial in Zagreb on Monday on charges of refusing to co-operate with the "people's authorities".

The indictments charged the defendants with maintaining contact with "international reactionaries" by "sending false reports to the organisation's European headquarters in Berne and hence to its international headquarters in Brooklyn."

The official report of the trial said "Jehovah's witness" Rudolph Kale admitted that the organisation was formed illegally in 1936, but denied it had received money from international headquarters since the end of the war.

Officials of the organisation were charged with advising their followers to avoid conscription and to undermine the efforts of the Government, while awaiting the coming of "Jehovah's Kingdom."—United Press.

PAPEN PEEVED

Berlin, Feb. 5.

Franz von Papen, Hitler's ace diplomat, at his trial today refused to take any further part in the proceedings because he had been rebuked by the De-Nazification Court for making "misleading statements."

Sentenced by the lawyers' table, the salaried-looking former diplomat paid no attention to the proceedings and spent the morning with his eyes closed, while an armed German guard stood behind him.

"I do not propose to give any further information or testimony, since the Court's President stated that I gave misleading statements and I will not let myself open to further accusations of that kind," he said.

Replying to Papen's lawyer, who said that his client's health was endangered in gaol, a German doctor asserted that the 68-year-old defendant could stand a prison life, providing that his cell was heated.

During the morning, Papen's former secretary, Maria Rose, declared that the diplomat protected Jews from Hitler and the anti-Semites, which had resulted in constant friction with the party.

Because of the stand he has taken about his arrest, von Papen did not question witnesses, as he had done for the nine previous days of the trial.—Reuter.

Colony Tennis Championship

Entries for the Colony and H.K. Cricket Club tennis championship are due to close on February 22.

The events are as follows:

H.K. Colony Championships:

Men's Open Singles; Men's Open

Doubles.

Club Events:—Men's Singles;

Men's Doubles; Men's Singles;

Men's Doubles; Mixed Doubles.

(Male Partner must be Club Member).

Entry forms are available in

most clubs, and also from Messrs.

Perry Smith and Company, or

Mr. C.W.L. Way, of Manufactures

Life, both on the second floor of Windsor House.

Commando Rugby Team

The following have been selected to represent 3 Cdo. Bde. v. Rest of the Colony on Saturday, on the H.K.F.A. ground:

Full back, Rev. Gray (42 Cdo.),

R.W. Lieut. Foley (42 Cdo.), R.C.

Sgt. Burcum (45 Cdo.), L.C.

Capt. Gourlay (45 Cdo.), L.V.

Capt. Williams (42 Cdo.), Stand

Off. Capt. Aclon (42 Cdo.), Scrum

half, Mrs. Mills (45 Cdo.), For-

wards; Cpl. Absalom (42 Cdo.),

Capt. Titchmarsh (44 Cdo.), Capt.

Goddard (44 Cdo.), Lieut. Guest

(45 Cdo.), Major Burrell (Bde.),

Lieut. Edwards (Bde.), Lieut.

Curry (Bde.) and Capt. Scott

(Bde.). Reserves: Cpl. Swan-

borough and Sgt. Drayton.

The Bde. will be without the

services of their Captain, Capt.

England, who is suffering from

knee-trouble. Otherwise, the team

is unchanged from last week.

INTERPORT TEAM FETED

Following the soccer match against the Shanghai Interport team which drew a large crowd of spectators, including high Government officials, a grand dinner at a Chinese was held in their honour at the Ng Chow Restaurant.

Captain Alvaro Marques de Andrade Salgado, Commissioner of Police, welcomed the visitors as President of the Police Football Team and Mr. N. Z. Leys thanked the speaker for his eulogistic remarks and the hospitality accorded.—Our Own Correspondent.

HOME SOCCER

London, Feb. 5.

The following were the results of football matches played today:

FIRST DIVISION

Derby County versus Arsenal

(postponed).

Second Division

Bradford versus Manchester

City, postponed.

Southampton 5 Coventry

(skip).

NO FRENCH PROTEST

London, Feb. 5.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin said today that he was unable to make a statement at present on the subject of representations by the French Government to the British Government on the recently concluded agreement between the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and United States oil companies.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Bevin said that the Foreign Office had considered the political implications of this agreement—a commercial transaction between two companies which there was reason to believe would be of economic benefit to Britain and other countries concerned. "It should make it clear that the French Government has not protected against any action taken by the British Government or by British oil companies, nor were these representations primarily directed against the agreement," he said.—Reuter.

B.O.A.C. Service To China

Nanking, Feb. 6.

Sir John Baldwin, head of the British Civil Aviation Mission to China, informed Central News in an exclusive interview here today that the negotiations for Chinese Government permission to route the BOAC "Jiragon" route service to China would be conducted on the basis of the principles laid down at the Chicago Civil Aviation Conference in November 1945.

The purpose of his Mission to China, said Sir John, was to start negotiations with Chinese aviation authorities, to discuss arrangements with and to seek permission from the Chinese Government for extending the BOAC service to China.

Commenting on the recent series of air tragedies throughout the world, Sir John remarked, "More planes are now flying and, naturally, more crashes occur." He termed these unfortunate crashes as an "usual" series of accidents.

Sir John expressed the opinion that safety in air passenger mileage was more favourable than in railway passenger mileage.—Central News.

Minister, told Reuter today: "We have said that we will reject any scheme of partition or any scheme which would lead to partition, and the Morrison plan, even in a modified form, is a scheme leading to partition."—Reuter.

No Statement Yet On Ics Compensation

London, Feb. 5.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, regretted that he could not make any statement today on compensation to members of the Secretary of State's services when their appointments were terminated as the result of constitutional changes.

He was replying to the debate opened by Viscount Simon, who asked what were the Government's intentions for securing compensation for members of Indian services in the event of their employment coming to an end owing to political and constitutional changes.

He said that it was not only members of the Indian Civil Service who would be involved, but also members of the Indian police, Indian forestry commission and in some cases people in military service.

They felt that what was said to be impending was going to make their continued position in India in some cases one that they could not undertake. Pandit Nehru was reported to have said that while he was willing to continue the services of these officers in the future Government, which he envisaged, he drew the line at those officials who took an active part in endeavouring to suppress the rebellion, which broke out in many parts of India when in 1942 Japan was at the gates, Viscount Simon declared.—Reuter.

MAURIELLO WINS

Newark, N.J., Feb. 6.

Tami Mauriello, knocked down for a nine count in the second round, rallied to win a ten-round decision over Freddie Scott, of Patterson, New Jersey, in a boxing bout.—Associated Press.

Strong Criticism Of Handling Of Germany

London, Feb. 5.

"We are piling up by our muddle and mismanagement and our good intentions the seeds of a third German war," said Richard Law (Conservative), who was Minister of State attached to the Foreign Office in Churchill's coalition government, when he opened the debate on conditions in Germany in the House of Commons today.

"I must declare my own conviction that the Germans are as odious in defeat, as abject and self-pitying and unwilling to face facts, as they are arrogant and vicious in victory! We have suffered greatly at the hands of these people and the suffering they have caused covers a greater part of my life," he declared. The Opposition asked for the debate because Government and country were not yet alive to the appalling gravity of the situation in Germany today.

Mr. Law said that the situation in Germany was grave because "we have in western Europe 20 to 30 million human beings rotting to death before our eyes."

"We deceive ourselves if we think that the corruption will end there. It will spread beyond the confines of Germany," he added. When he went to the British Zone before Christmas he thought the reports of starvation were greatly exaggerated, but in Hamburg they were not. He saw a half-demented woman, all skin and bone, whom he judged to be between 50 and 60 years old. Her actual age was 25 and she was starving.

There was an appalling moral vacuum in Germany. Little toddlers were sent out to pick up cigarette ends for the black market trade. Children of ten or 11, girls of 15 and 16, were sent out to solicit for cigarettes for the same purpose. He did not think that with all Britain's good intentions she was filling that vacuum. He thought it was being filled, may be by Communism, but certainly by some-thing which would prove in ten or eleven years' time to be very terrible for everyone.

The German people were living in ruins and holes in the ground and, as far as he could see, they would be living that way as long as they lived. A great part of the responsibility for the mess Germany was in today was that of the Germans themselves, but the British Government had never grasped the gravity of the situation. They had always imagined it was their job to govern Germany instead of control Germany and see to it that she did not start a third German war.

The existing system of administration was entirely wrong, hopelessly conceived and quite inadequate to the task it had to perform. "The 'Same Mistakes'" "The Government is making in Germany exactly the same kind of mistakes it is making here—looking to ideological and theoretical solutions instead of dealing with the immediate emergency as one of emergency."

"We have lost the respect of the German people by our own inefficiency, although I don't believe this is due to the personnel of the Control Commission. There have been almost endless criticisms of personnel, but they are exaggerated, unjust and unfair."

Law blamed John Hynd, Minister for German Affairs, for the stories of corruption and malpractices in the Zone, which had been very widespread for some time. Mr. Hynd had said that only one case had come to his notice. Despite all the talk about malpractices, "I am sure there was more than one case, but they have been cleared up now," Mr. Law said.

He considered the "tremendous centralisation" of administration in Berlin was a "terrible mistake." A diplomatic mission should be left in Berlin to deal with occupation problems and the administrative machinery transferred to the British Zone.

Mr. Hynd's Reply Mr. Hynd rebutted the "wild allegation" of widespread corruption among officials in the British Zone. He had never at any time said that there was no corruption or malpractice among the 25,000 Britons in-

ing in Germany, he declared. That would be impossible to assume. On the contrary, he had pointed out that there must be some degree of temptation which they were very likely to have been susceptible.

He advised Members of the House to remember that one thing Britain had done in Germany was to establish some form of democracy, German political parties and trade unions.

The gravity of the problem was due entirely to circumstances created by war, for which the Germans were clearly responsible, and to the post-war conditions over which the British Government had no direct control.

As for the allegation that the Government had not sufficiently realised the importance of the German problem, he wished to point out that a considerable time ago the Government had considered the situation so important as to set up a special department for Germany.

Referring to the allegation that the Government was trying to govern in Germany and not control, he asked the House to remember the conditions when Britain went into Germany. There was no German government, no Germans, that they could trust from the beginning, and no German administration to whom they could hand over.

De-Nazification Answering criticism about de-Nazification, Mr. Hynd said that he was surprised to be told to leave big landowners and agriculturists untouched. It was precisely those people who were most loyal to the Nazi regime and found themselves in the most select positions.

Of the criticism of centralising the British headquarters in Berlin, Mr. Hynd said that Britain was party to an agreement between four powers of quadripartite administration of Germany. Berlin was the most convenient and appropriate sector for the Control Government.

The Government must, of course, maintain top-ranking officers in Berlin, who were responsible for high policy, to be discussed with other parties. He interpreted Mr. Law's remarks as the desire for "yet another bureaucracy" in the British Zone.

There was no need for it. The administration in Germany provided for the closest possible supervision of the administration and policy in the Zone under four civilian regional commissioners, who were given full powers to carry out policy as directed from the centre.

The British Government was not the Government of Germany. It had to observe certain fundamental understandings and agreements reached with the Allies, which imposed limitations.

Four "Solutions" He had carefully studied the solutions put forward for these German problems and they could be summed up under four general headings: (1) Scrap the Potsdam Agreement. (2) Stop coal exports. (3) Stop de-Nazification; and (4) Send more food.

The last was the key criticism, but it ignored entirely the desperate efforts Britain had made over the last 18 months to get even the small quantity of food it had been possible to get into Germany. Rations had been maintained to 80 or 85 per cent and where the ration had fallen over a

NORTHOLT STRIKE OVER

London, Feb. 5.

Eight hundred strikers, whose walkout hampered British European Airways services at Northolt Airport, returned to work today on a promise by the management to open negotiations for a 40-hour week immediately.—United Press.

particular period, it had so far as was possible been made up over a subsequent period. Breakdowns were due to American shipping conditions at one stage and German transport facilities.

"I am not at all satisfied with the situation," went on Mr. Hynd. "We are suffering severely under winter conditions, but as the result of total fusion and a greater assurance we now have of an equitable share in the resources available, we can look forward with some better hope than before over the next two or three months and until the next harvest."

He was satisfied that the decision taken last September to increase the official ration to 1,500 calories was right, even if it was not possible to maintain it, in every case 100 per cent.

The second great menace which the British administration faced in Germany was health. Tuberculosis was bad. Compared with 3,730 cases reported in January of last year, the number in November was 5,140, but deaths had dropped from 1,300 to 800.

Incidence Of V.D. Venereal disease showed a high incidence, but there had fortunately been no significant increase during recent months.

In spite of the colossal difficulties under the shortage of coal, which had led to a shortage of housing materials, they were getting on with housing too. They were repairing in the Ruhr at the rate of 4,000 a month. Out of a total of 128,000 miners' repairable houses, they had already repaired 109,000.

The wider task of the Government was to restore democratic control and let the Germans manage their own affairs. De-Nazification was well in hand, though it was true that the Government still had people locked up in detention camps, but most of them had been waiting the outcome of the Nuremberg trial.

Most of them were extremely dangerous people and he did not agree that they ought to be set free at the moment.

Mr. Hynd said that under the bi-zonal arrangements the Control Commission had achieved two things: greater assurance of every day in maintaining food supplies and raw materials, and the possibility of a more rapid diversion of responsibility to the Germans themselves.

Business And Trade The development of German production for purposes of trade was going on at a considerable pace and links with the outside world were being restored through bi-zonal agencies.

Business correspondence had been restored during the past few weeks, although this was not trading or financial correspondence.

"While it is not true that the British and American zones are flooded with British and American businessmen, we are hoping to encourage visitors from abroad, not only from the United Kingdom and America, but other nations too, and at the moment we are engaged in trade negotiations with Holland," said Mr. Hynd.

The Government was encouraging direct contact with the Dutch and other countries in the business field. Concluding, Mr. Hynd said that the future of Europe might depend on the maintenance of the admirable spirit of determination shown by the British administration in Germany over the last 18 months.—Reuter.

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RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 1230 to 1:15 p.m., 630 to 7:30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.

12:35 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12:42 p.m.—Teletext.

1:00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1:10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1:15 p.m.—Piano Duets: Ravics and Liszt.

1:30 p.m.—De Profundis and Orchestral.

1:40 p.m.—Cine Down.

2:00 p.m.—Cine Down.

2:30 p.m.—Jazz Favourites.

2:40 p.m.—London Delay: World News.

2:50 p.m.—London Delay: Home News from Britain.

3:10 p.m.—"Romance and Rhythm."

3:20 p.m.—Studio: "You And For It."

3:30 p.m.—Studio: Programme arranged by John Fraser.

3:40 p.m.—"Martial Moments"—Band Music and Martial Songs.

4:00 p.m.—London Delay: News.

4:10 p.m.—"A Suite of Colors."

4:20 p.m.—Piano Parade: Look Kentucky.

4:30 p.m.—The BBC Symphony Orchestra.

4:40 p.m.—Pianists: "La Toca"—Act 1.

4:50 p.m.—Pianists: "La Toca"—Act 2.

5:00 p.m.—Cine Down.